



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

(sec. 7, No. 1, of the ordinance of November 29, 1895), and of yellow fever patients (sec. 13 of the same).

(2) The burial of dead bodies from cholera-infected vessels and yellow-fever vessels (sec. 7, No. 2, and sec. 13, paragraph 3 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895).

(3) The measures which are prescribed in sections 14a-14c of the proclamation of April 18, 1898, for vessels declared infected or suspected on account of plague, and likewise the disinfections prescribed in section 14d of the same for clean vessels.

(4) The disinfections designated in section 7, Nos. 4 to 7, and the renewal of drinking water which may be required, in so far as infected vessels are concerned or in so far as the conditions assumed in section 13, paragraph 2 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, or in sections 4 and 5 of the proclamation of April 18, 1898, with reference to the disinfection of seagoing vessels subject to a sanitary police control, are to be dealt with.

SEC. 4. The measures reserved in section 10 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, and in section 14e of the proclamation of April 18, 1898, for very thickly peopled vessels and for vessels presenting especially unfavorable sanitary conditions are to be appointed in the individual case by the port physician.

SEC. 5. If the measures prescribed in sections 7 to 13 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, and in sections 14d-14g of the proclamation of April 28, 1898, are not carried out in Cuxhaven or only in part there, the master must take care to observe all the rules of action ordered by the inspecting physician for the further journey, which are to be imparted to him in writing.

Compartments, tanks, passenger baggage and other articles which are not to be disinfected until the arrival of the vessel in Hamburg may be placed under lock and key.

SEC. 6. Infected vessels (secs. 7 and 13 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895) which have still been allowed to continue their journey to Hamburg before the expiration of 5 days from their arrival in Cuxhaven, as well as such vessels held to be clean or suspected under the control as have been less than 5 days on the way, or in case they come from a plague-infected port less than 10 days, must fly the yellow flag at the foremast, also on the trip to Hamburg, and are not allowed to haul down the flag and open intercourse with others until the assent of the port physician has been given.

SEC. 7. To vessels subject to the control which sail from the Baltic Sea through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal to a Hamburg port the measures prescribed in sections 7-13 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, and in the proclamation of April 18, 1898, are applicable at Hamburg or Cuxhaven only in so far as they have not already been fulfilled, according to evidence presented, before entrance into the canal, through the sanitary police control at the royal Prussian quarantine establishment at Bossbrok. Those vessels bound for a Hamburg port which have had further cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague on board after the control at Bossbrok are subject to an additional control at Hamburg or Cuxhaven, in accordance with section 15 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895.

If it has been imposed upon a vessel bound for a Hamburg port, through the sanitary police control at Bossbrok, to fly the yellow flag at the foremast during the trip through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, the vessel must also fly the flag on the Elbe until the port of destination is reached. In the port of destination the vessel is not allowed to haul down the flag and open intercourse with others until the assent of the port physician or his representative has been given.

SEC. 8. Violations of these regulations, provided a severer punishment is not incurred in accordance with the general penal laws, are punished in accordance with section 21 of the ordinance of November 29, 1895, concerning the sanitary police control of seagoing vessels, by a fine not to exceed 100 marks, in place of which, in case of inability to pay, a corresponding imprisonment is imposed.

Enacted at the sitting of the senate, Hamburg, September 30, 1898.

Report from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, June 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended June 16, 1900:

The steamship *Graf Waldersee*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed Sunday, June 10, carrying 762 steerage passengers. The express steamer *Fürst Bismarck*, also of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed June 14, carrying 540 steerage passengers. Bills of health were issued during the week to 6 vessels, of which 5 carried cargo.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.